

Boston Mass.
VACUO-VACUA *1899*

ELECTRO MEDICAL.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

IN THE

Treatment and Cure of Diseases.

BY

DR. M. H. UTLEY,
OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

HOME AND OFFICE :--NO. 6, BEAVER HALL SQUARE.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 TO 10 A.M.; 1 TO 2 AND
4 TO 9 P.M.

Montreal:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

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Full sets of instruments for the use of Physicians, with the right of use, or the exclusive right of cities, towns, or counties will be disposed of at reasonable rates. Also partial sets for private use, with directions—for the treatment of partial paralysis, impotency, weakness and imperfect developement of the organs, atrophised wasted or small breasts—can be had by applying to or addressing DR. UTLEY. There is no humbug about this mode of treatment, it is plain to an intelligent mind that it is scientific and effective, and it may be added to the practice of any physician with great profit. Call and examine for yourselves, all are freely invited. All infringements will be dealt with according to law

DR. UTLEY.

VACUO-VACUA ELECTRO-MEDICAL.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE HEALING ART.

Dr. M. H. Utley has invented and patented a new method of applying, by mechanical means, natural principles to the treatment and cure of diseases by removing different degrees of atmospheric pressure from different parts of the body at the same time, and simultaneously, with the application of electricity.

By this method of treatment the following diseases can be cured :

Paralysis, epilepsy, palsy, St. Vitus' dance, dropsy, curvature of the spine, spinal diseases, weak lungs, asthma, weak back, brights, disease of the kidneys, diseases of the liver, general debility, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, varicose veins, weak ankles, weakness of any of the

joints, shrunken or imperfect development of any of the limbs, or any part of the body, impotency, weakness of the procreative organs, involuntary loss of vital fluids, deranged menstruation and all its concomitant accompaniments, rush of blood to the head, particularly when apoplexy is threatened, in fact all diseases that arise from obstructed circulation of the blood and nervo-vital fluids. Deafness can also be cured when it is produced, as it often is, from obstructed circulation; dimness of vision, particularly when it arises from flatness of the ball; diseases of the heart and brain (when no organic lesions exist), particularly when caused by loss of vitality, accompanied by disinclination to exertion, want of concentration, gloomy forebodings, with a tendency to insanity. This treatment is new and scientific, and in accordance with the laws that govern animal life. The causes of diseases are reached at once and vital action quickly restored. It is rational, natural and comprehensive. It is not attended with any pain, inconvenience, or the slightest danger.

It equalizes the circulation of the blood and nervo-vital fluids of the whole human system, and brings everything to a perfect equilibrium by furnishing all the organs with their full supply of fresh nutritive atoms so necessary to

good health. Dr. Utley does not believe that this treatment will cure every disease, or that a judicious use of drugs and other remedies are to be dispensed with in connection with it in many cases, but he asserts boldly that by the Vacua Electro-Medical treatment, nearly every case of the above-named diseases can be cured. It is the only treatment that has yet been discovered that will cure paralysis, asthma or epilepsy permanently. And it will do more for weak lungs than all the consumption doctors in the world, or than any change of climate. I do call the special attention of those who suffer from that terrible disease that shatters the entire nervous system, impairs the mind, and often leads to self-destruction, it can be perfectly and permanently cured. With this combination the Medicated Vapor is also used when required.

All physicians of every school, all other scientific men, and the community generally, are freely and cordially invited to call and examine the invention.

I am aware that prudence, reserve and decorum, dictate silence under certain circumstances, but under others, prudence, duty and justice, of a much higher order, will justify us in communicating to the minds of the people, in a quiet but public manner, the results of extensive, expensive

and arduous practical investigations. I know that it is generally taken for granted, that in every publication, no matter what the nature or extent, there is at least a seeming violation of modesty ; a presumption on the part of the writer, that he can communicate what his readers cannot draw from their own reflections. Now, however true this may be in its application to Metaphysical speculations or Philosophical disquisitions, it will not hold true in its application to plain, practical, scientific discoveries, such as a mechanical adaptation of great natural principles that govern the laws of animal life, to the treatment and cure of various diseases that afflict the human family, many of which have been thought to be and pronounced to be incurable by the most experienced and skilled medical men that have ever lived. Before I proceed, I wish to state that I hope no one will think that I assume the spirit of antagonism to any particular school of medicine, or to any particular class of professors, far from it, I honor and revere the profession as a profession ; and because I do so, I must honor and revere its professors, at least such of them as are worthy of reverence and respect, and for the honor and respect that I have for them, I seek as one of the humblest gleaners of the harvest, to place before them what

I conceive to be a very important and useful invention, one that must at no distant day fill a great vacuum in the science of medicine, called

VACUO-VACUA ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS.

This truly wonderful mechanical construction is for the purpose of adapting great natural principles, to the treatment and cure of disease, by removing different degrees of atmospheric pressure from the surface of the human body at the same time, and simultaneously the application of Electricity, in Vacuo—or in Vacuo-Vacua, thus removing all internal congestions, equalizing the circulation of the blood and nervo-vital fluids, vitalizing the whole organization. It is, a well known fact, that the atmospheric pressure is generally fifteen pounds to the square inch from every direction; and we can easily compute the weight sustained by the body of a middle-sized man, in consequence of the atmospheric pressure. Suppose the average stature of the human body to be about five feet nine inches, suppose the breadth in front to be about one foot and the back the same, and the breadth on each side half a foot, by allowing a little deduction for the narrowness of the head and feet, we may reckon five feet for the front, and five for the

back part, and two and a half square feet for each side of the body, or fifteen square feet in all; now if the pressure is fifteen pounds to the square inch, it must be 2.160 pounds to the square foot: multiply this sum by fifteen, the number of square feet on the surface of the human body, and the product will be 32.400 pounds, somewhat more than fourteen tons or the weight of fourteen cart loads of heavy goods. This is the enormous pressure sustained by every middle-sized man, a pressure which would be insupportable, and even crushing, were it not that it is equal in every part; pressing upward, downward, and on every side, and is at the same time counterbalanced by the spring of air within us, which is diffused through the whole system, and reacts in a healthy body with equal force against the outward pressure. But not so with the diseased body, for instance weak or diseased lungs are not so capable of expanding the chest against the outside pressure, as the healthy lungs. The atmosphere is not always the same, and the pressure varies, when the air is lightest, the pressure is 31.150 pounds, and when it is heaviest, about 33.660 pounds, making a variation of about 2,500 pounds weights with which we are compressed more at one time than at another. This great difference of pressure is found greatly to affect

the animal functions of the human body when in a perfect state of health, and has a very much greater effect upon those suffering with disease. For instance, a person laboring under an asthmatical complaint will find his disorder increased when the air is light, as it then has less elasticity, and is not so capable of expanding the lungs. The air is generally the lightest in hazy and rainy weather, when the clouds descend and the mist covers the mountain tops, every one then feels the effects, by a certain degree of lassitude and depression of spirits, occasioned partly by the surrounding gloom, and by being deprived of an atmospheric pressure amounting to more than 2000 pounds, the fibres of the body are relaxed, the contracting force of the muscles diminished, and a languid circulation of the fluids ensue, which produce obstructions, fevers, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, and a general derangement of all the secretions; whereas when the air is heavy, and the clouds ascend to the higher regions, and appear like fleeces on the blue vault of heaven, the nerves and fibres of the animal system are braced by the additional pressure of the atmosphere, the blood-vessels exert their full force, the solids are compressed, the fluids circulate with increased vigor, we feel light and alert, and the elevation of the

animal spirits is increased by the splendor of the surrounding scene. The pressure of the atmosphere may be illustrated by a variety of simple experiments, but Dr. Utley has illustrated it on the human body—by constructing a large air tight receiver, of sufficient size to admit the whole body of the patient, *except the head, thereby leaving the breathing organs perfectly free*—and adapting auxilliary receivers, and vacuum cups, for the limbs, and every other part of the body—to which are attached insulated electric wires which connect with a battery, and convey the electric current to the whole or any part of the body as the case may require. The patient enters the large receiver, which is constructed somewhat like a chair, is seated, and any auxilliary receiver or cup that may be required is properly adjusted,—then the front of the receiver is put in place and made air tight, a rubber hood made very flexible and soft is drawn over the head and connected with the receiver in a proper manner to make it air tight about the face and neck leaving the whole of the face free—then by means of a double action air pump, properly connected with the receiver, a certain amount of atmospheric pressure is taken from the whole surface of the body *except the head*, the tension of which is correctly indicated by a co-

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lumn of mercury, thirty one inches long, con-
 nected by a tube to the inside of the large re-
 ceiver, then by means of proper adjustments
 a still greater pressure can be taken from a limb
 or from the surface of any other part of the
 body, requiring special treatment, while in the
 partial Vacuum, to which the electricity may or
 may not be conveyed as the case may require,
 thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and
 nervo-vital fluids. The difference in the effects
 of the atmospheric pressure upon the body,
 while in the above described apparatus, and the
 effects caused by the changes outside of it, is
 plain. In the apparatus there is a partial Va-
 cuum created around the body, *except the head*,
 the breathing organs are free, and the air forces
 its way into the lungs and body, with much
 greater force than it could outside the appa-
 ratus, charging the lungs with a much greater de-
 gree of oxygen, and forcing an increased circ-
 ulation of the blood by driving it to all the smal-
 ler blood vessels in every part of the system,
 and particularly to the diseased parts to which
 the auxilliary receivers, or sub-vacuum cups, are
 applied, and from which the greatest amount of
 pressure is taken—and as electricity is a great
 nervo-stimulator, and the blood an electric con-
 ductor, the utility of the combination, will be
 perfectly plain to any intelligent mind. We

all know that the action of the chest, in taking in and expelling the air, is on precisely the same principle as that of a bellows in blowing the fire. We expand the chest as we pull apart the sides of the bellows, by muscular effort, and the vacuum thus created enables the air to force its way in by its own pressure, through the mouth and nose in the one case, and through the valve and nozzle in the other. Now while the patient is in the large receiver, the air is frequently changed, by letting in fresh air, which can be done instantly, causing the chest to work in the same manner as we work the bellows. Another very important fact not to be lost sight of, is the fact that the pressure from within and the suction without, forces from the pores all vitiated and dead matter, and fills them at once with pure nutritive fluids, which fact has firmly impressed me with the belief that, by regular applications of the principle, the health can be preserved and human life prolonged until the human machinery is entirely worn out, for it is plain that we never would be sick if we could keep up an equalized circulation of the blood and nervo-vital fluids, in which there is a little world of little intelligent globules, or nucleous cell life, constantly at work in our circulatory systems for our benefit, and in which alone, as

intelligent operators, can we assign a cause for the varied selections which the blood makes from our introduced food, which is as variously applied to build up and keep in repair our variously positioned and constituted organs. Here, too, may be explained why these globules, after coursing through our system as arterial and venous creatures partially exhausting themselves by contributing to the building and repairing their homes, our bodies; carrying away the refuse charcoal, or burnt carbon, in their now little blackened cells or bodies, as venous animalculae, to seek the surface again, in the little pores of our lungs, to breathe, or be saturated with pure vital oxygen, in exchange for their load of carbon. Thus invigorated and lightened in color by the exchange, they return to their appointed work in their great ocean, and its estuaries the heart and arteries, as the now refreshed arterial circulation, or arterial blood (so called), carrying their full supply of stores for their own sustenance on their journey, and to build up and keep in repair their prized resorts, their appointed labor, which are our various organs. Here, too, is a further evidence of the usefulness of all creatures, however humble; none being made for drones—creation being all activity. Thus in an endless round of such intelligent globular action are we alone

enabled to account for such otherwise inexplicable processes, which selects always the appropriate material for each organ to build up and sustain by repairing the continued waste of all animal organization: the various parts of which are doubtless the peculiar attraction and ambition of these various coil animalcules. To attain the most comprehensive view of the origin of animal life, all that man can hope to do is thus to trace the most complicated forms, by parental origins, and through vast periods of time, retrospectively, into less complicated progenitors, down to their simple derivative globule or cell; whose presence as being blood relations, points to our origin, we probably still carry in our veins, as the principal link in all animal creations down to those infinitesimal existences whose adaptability, through wonderful formulative laws, is impressed on each of these little derivative creatures by Almighty Forethought, Power, and Beneficence. No attentive student of nature can doubt that every globule of fluids that courses in the veins and arteries of our body is an animated being, and if their vitality has not been detected by the microscope it is because they have been studied, after they have reached the air, which instantly deprives them of life. In their living condition of circulation through the animal system, these globules

(in the frog's foot for example), where they have been most investigated, their passage is so rapid, and the forms so minute, that the interposition of the film of the blood vessels render their individual examinations for evidences of life almost hopeless of detection. All things in nature as ascertained by man, work by fixed laws, and it cannot be that man the noblest work of the Great Architect of the universe, is less than the beast or herb.

All who are obedient to the laws of Nature, judicious in the choice of their food, and prudent in their mental and physical exercise, will have no trouble. But to say that we must not disobey the laws of Nature is simply absurd. The most of us are very disobedient and thoughtless; we must expect to pay the penalty, and as such is the fact, medical men ought to understand well the laws that govern us; and they must go beyond their books, and apply themselves studiously to the great book of Nature, and there learn to correct the results of disobedience to her laws. A medical man who does not go beyond the covers of his books is a learned nonentity, and the spirit of learning that is manifested through the learned professions is an arrogant, self-sufficient, complacent and proscriptive spirit. It lays its ban on all schemes of improvements, all experimental

search for truth, all speculation in the field of thought, which itself does not originate. It proscribes all systems not in accordance with its own, and calls all systems of philosophy and art of which it is not the father illegitimate. Now, medicine is the worst of them all,—it is one of the *very learned* professions, and its learning has been converted into its bane, by binding itself to its *old* books, its *old* formulas, and its *old* routine. The consequence of which has been to retard the progress of medical knowledge. Who will deny the fact that medical learning has fought against nearly all great discoveries pertaining to it; and not unfrequently against constituent sciences. All other arts have advanced within the last century beyond all human calculation. It has been a century of progress in art, and discovery in science; but the world has looked in vain for those rapid advances in the medical art and science, which would place it even-footed with her thrifty sisterhood. Let me not be misapprehended in these statements. I am neither writing about or against any particular system of medicine; but I do condemn that arrogant spirit of professionally associated learning, that assumes the monopoly of all that is truly known in medical science, and the right to make all changes and discoveries in it. And I

do most respectfully urge the profession to treat with respect all truth, by whatever man discovered, or from whatever source it may proceed; and put away that contemptible, narrow-contracted, pucillanamous spirit, that makes a man a slave to any system devised by other men,) whose province it was to create more reverence for authority than for truth. (Wisdom and common sense is far superior to that kind of learning that bind men to a blind, unreasoning routine, and forbids their entrance into the field of intelligent, rational experiment; and is the principal hindrance to the development of the noblest, most humane, most useful, and most important of all the arts. I mean that learning that teaches men to worship the old—to abide within the bounds of old formularies, invented by less developed lives than ours; that learning that teaches men to look chaos-ward for light, to seek for truth among the broken fountains of the schools rather than at the true fountain of all natural, practical, experimental knowledge. (For one, I raise my hands to high Heaven, and swear eternal fealty to the God of Nature, the Author and Teacher of natural, practical, progressive science, feeling, as I do, that there can be no profanity in the oath; and if there were, the accusing spirit, as it wings its way to Heaven's court of

chancery with the accusation, will blush to hand it in, and the recording angel, as he writes it down, will drop a tear upon the record that will blot it out forever. I am determined that I will not dance the melancholy jig, to the music of the dead, for the amusement of the living populace; but, with a cheerful heart and soul, I will, kind Heaven permitting, journey on in company with the living to the yet undiscovered sands upon the deserts of medical art and science. I believe in the divine progress of the human mind and the naceant power of the human understanding. I have faith in God and man, and that gives me faith in the ultimate judgments of God and man. And that I may not be misunderstood when I say man, I would state that I do not include that class of chuckle-headed boobies and gossip-mongers; pragmatic fop-doodles and popinjays, always to be found in what is called the first class circle of fashionable society, whose very existence is devoted to a war upon every thing not within the scope of their shallow pates. Do you think it would be an infraction of the Divine injunction, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that despitefully use you," to reverse the order a little toward that class? You will observe it was to man we were thus commanded to behave; they may possess the shape, but

that at least is but a shadow, and their poor shriveled, consumptive souls—if they ever were the possessors of a fractional part of the immortal gift—has pined away to such minute dimensions that his Satanic Majesty will not be able, without the aid of a pair of tweezers, under the focus of a powerful microscope, to discover or manage the immortal animalcule. Poor things, they are slow to discover that those same ruthless years that detract so sensibly from their feeble minds and bodies, serve also to augment their stupidity. We will, nevertheless, take it for granted that, like many other apparently useless things, they were created for some purpose; though we may never be able to determine what that purpose is. Like wreckers, those greedy, greedy vultures of the wave, that hover in the wake of every craft found struggling amid the gulf stream, detraction, that dark, ill-omened bird, prowls upon the trail of every master-spirit along whose path the smile of fortune may chance to fall. Obloquy, a bird of the same plumage, is the price of success. Exemption from it is the prerogative of failure. Scandal, the vilest of all reptiles, that lurks in hidden places, is the weapon used only by the most cowardly of all assassins to stab in the dark. It may wound, but cannot destroy; truth, crushed to earth by it, will rise again.

"The eternal years of God are hers."

There is one other class, always to be found in a much higher circle than the merely fashionable one. They are supposed to possess great knowledge; they are teachers, professors perhaps of certain medical schools, who seem to consider it their duty to depreciate and ridicule everything pertaining to the art not in accordance with what they were taught *many* years ago, by teachers that were taught *many* years ago, by teachers that were taught *many* years ago, constantly running back over ages and ages for the knowledge which they now teach. It seems to be a prominent part of their education to hate men they do not know, and they refuse to know them because they hate them. Thus there are truths, plain, practical truths, that they profess to despise, because they have not examined them, and will not examine them, because they despise them. How foolish, how absurd, and how selfish, how supercilious? Such men may be honoured with a soul, but it is without the companionship of a conscience. The task of convincing them that they are wrong is a useless one, and the game would not pay for the ammunition; you would be obliged to convince them that they are unjust, and that would only increase their hostility. I would leave them alone in their inability; and when the vital

fluid ceases to animate the casket that contain their diseased souls, and they commence the second edition of their dreamless life, let us drop a tear in silence on their soon-to-be-forgotten graves.

It is not! (It cannot be possible, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfections, and of making such grand improvements, can come to a stand still in its accomplishments, and its faculties become fully developed and incapable of further progress. Is it possible that all diseased souls, souls that are not capable of development, drop away into annihilation? Can it be possible that a thinking being, that is so surrounded by a perpetual progress of improvements, and travelling on from perfection to perfection, after having looked abroad into the intricate works of the God of Nature, and made a few discoveries of his infinite wisdom and power, can perish in the very beginning of its inquiries? Even the sleeping lakelets in the green meadow dreams of stars, and will not be satisfied without a private ferment of water lilies. I would that all teachers in science would feel that it is a sacred obligation, imposed by the laws of nature upon their consciences to emulate the ambitious and aspiring lakelet, and never be satisfied, but constantly reaching forward for something new and useful.

to the human family ever remembering that Nature is the corner stone, the foundation and superstructure of all professions. And that Nature's God is the Dean—the professor in general in that College—from which no student ever has, or ever can, no matter how proficient, graduate. But a man of learning, who is *simply* a man of learning; one whose life has been spent simply in acquisition from books, is a human fossil in whose phlegmatic bosom there are no cords tuned to render back nature's music, as it vibrates over its millions of delicate strings throughout this whole vast universe, in harmonious unison with the well-tuned cords that vibrate in the souls of all its students, and keeps time with its beautiful strains. To God in nature we owe everything. All that is useful, all that pertains to art, all that in love is sweet; in sentiment noble, in principle just, in taste refined, in honor sacred, in hope cheerful, in resignation sublime, in religion holy; and it is there we must look for the remedies, for the correction of disobedience to the laws of life. It is there we should render gratitude, that gratitude that is reason's passion—or passion's flower if you please—which opens its pure petals, and sheds abroad its delicious aroma, and falls like an exhilarating incense upon the heart, and awakens high and holy aspirations. Is not true religion a

profound appreciation of the boundless wisdom and goodness of the great Creator? Is it not a love in the fathomless pellucid depths of which there is no resting place for motive? Those who make an empty profession of it for worldly motives, "steal the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in." You will find them in every corner of the globe; they are numerous—and you may easily know them by their legubrious faces, their long drawn sighs, and hysterical groans. You will very often find them in the chamber of the sick; I have often seen them there; I have felt their presence there; I have seen the convalescent invalids, even when comparatively out of danger, plunged into a fatal relapse by their looks of horrid *despair*. Intended for sanctimony, nothing but a cheerful face should ever be admitted into a sick chamber, or even the chamber of death itself. It is there that duty comes and stands before the physician, a firm and earnest figure, and earnestly demands a cheerful obedience to his identity with the natural laws of life; reminding him that he should, in his capacity, show himself the friend of life, and the foe of death; and speaking of death, which must inevitably come sooner or later, allow me to present a few thoughts upon that interesting subject. Some writers have styled him the king of terrors, when he might

with less impropriety be termed the terror of kings; others teach us to dread him as an evil without end, but it is in our power to make him the end of all evil. He has been villified as the cause of anguish, consternation and despair; but these, alas! are things that appertain not unto death, but unto life. How strange a paradox is this that we love the distemper, and refuse the remedy, preferring the fiercest bufftings of the hurricane to the tranquillity of the harbor.) The poet has lent his fictions, the painter his colors, the orator his tropes, to portray death as the grand destroyer, the enemy, the prince of phantoms and of shades. But can he be called a destroyer, who for a perishable state give us that which is eternal? Can he be styled the enemy, who is the best friend only of the best, who never deserts them at their utmost need, and whose friendship proves the most valuable to those who live the longest? Can he be termed the prince of phantoms and shades, who destroys that which is transient and temporary, to establish that which alone is real and fixed? And what are the mournful escutcheons, the sable trophies, and the melancholy insigne with which we surround him, the sepulchral gloom, the mouldering carcass, the slimy worm? These indeed are the idle fears and empty terror not of the dead,

but of the living. The dark domain of death we dread indeed to enter, but we ought rather to dread the ruggedness of some of the road that lead to it ; but if they are rugged they are short, and it is only those that are smooth, that are wearysome and long. Perhaps he summons us too soon from the feast, be it so, if the exchange be not for the better, it is not his fault, but our own ; the call is a reprieve, rather than a sentence ; for who would wish to sit at the board when they can no longer partake of the banquet, or live on to pain when they have long been dead to pleasure ? Tyrants can sentence their victims to death, but how much more dreadful would be their power, could they sentence them to life ? Life is the jailor of the soul in its filthy prison, and its only deliverer death ; what we call death is the passport to life. True wisdom thanks death for what he has taken, and still more for what he brings.) Let us then, like sentinals, be ready, because it is very uncertain at what moment we may be called, and calm because we are prepared. There is nothing formidable about death, but the consequences of it, and these we ourselves can regulate and control. The shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest life is too short if it do not.

DR. M. H. UTLEY,
No. 6 Beaver Hall Square.

MAGNETISME DANS LE VIDE.

Nous avons eu l'avantage d'examiner un instrument simple, comme toutes les belles découvertes, dans sa forme, mais bien extraordinaire par les effets qu'on en peut obtenir. Le Dr. M. H. Utley, qui en est l'inventeur et qui l'a fait breveter en Canada, a donné à cet instrument le nom un peu long de "Appareil électro-médical *vacuo-vacua*," ce qui, traduit en aussi peu de mots que possible, signifie : l'électricité appliquée dans le vide, pour le traitement des maladies. Le corps principal de cet instrument est un grand récepteur qui peut contenir la personne entière du patient sans la tête. Le patient est assis dans ce grand récepteur et son corps est hermétiquement renfermé, un cercle en caoutchouc fermant toute issue autour du cou. Le vide est alors pratiqué dans ce récipient au moyen d'une pompe aspirante, et l'électricité, pénétrant aussi hermétiquement dans ce vide, le malade peut se l'appliquer lui-même sur toute partie du corps. Ce vide pratiqué sur une grande surface pour certains besoins peut être localisé sur un membre et rendu plus intense, et c'est en ce sens que les deux mots *vacuo-vacua* s'expliquent, c'est-à-dire par les vides dans le vide. Ainsi, si c'est la jambe qui doit être traitée, une botte hermétique est chaussée à

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l'intérieur, et le vide opéré dans le grand ré-
cepteur et qui a déjà enlevé le poids de plu-
sieurs atmosphères de dessus le corps, est plus
parfaitement pratiqué dans la boîte qui enferme
la jambe et l'électricité est appliquée sans
affecter l'efficacité du vide. Le Dr. Uttley pos-
sède une variété d'enveloppes qui lui permet
de faire le vide sur toutes les parties du corps,
sauf les organes de la respiration. Ainsi une
espèce de bonnet en caoutchouc, aussi flexible
que la soie la plus souple, enferme la tête, sauf
la figure, et s'adapte dans le cercle autour du
cou. Pendant cette opération, le patient peut
causer librement.

L'état plus ou moins parfait du vide est indi-
qué par une espèce de thermomètre. On sait
l'effet de la suppression des atmosphères sur le
corps humain. Le sang ayant libre cours, en-
vahit les tissus capillaires jusque dans la der-
nière extrémité des membres et porte partout
la vie en nourrissant les organes. Le Dr. Uttley
est d'opinion que les trois quarts des maladies
sont le résultat direct des congestions internes,
et il pense que son invention est destinée à agir
puissamment contre ces affections. L'applica-
tion de ce nouveau mode de traitement ne com-
porte ni danger ni douleur. Le Dr. a par de
vers lui de nombreux certificats qui témoignent
de l'efficacité de son procédé. Nous attirons

l'attention sur l'annonce et recommandons aux personnes qui souffrent de la névralgie et de la paralysie partielle de voir l'appareil du Dr. Uttley et d'en juger par elles-mêmes.—*Minerve*, 16 Juin, 1867.

NEW INVENTION IN MEDICINE.

We have been shown a novel invention by Dr. M. Uttley, respecting the curative properties of which we say nothing, inasmuch as this is not a medical journal. But we notice it as a curious application of a well known natural law to a special purpose. We may mention that its inventor proposes to apply it in cases of nervous disease, paralysis, &c, and that he, by its means, combines, pneumatic and electrical agency. The idea was, he says, suggested by the process of dry cupping which he applies to the whole body at once or locally by means of a vacuum created within a vacuum. The apparatus consists of a large air tight box, divided into two parts, which are fitted together after the patient enters. An aperture is left for his head, perfect tightness being secured by an india rubber ring around the neck, and a cap, which is drawn over the head, leaving the breathing free. By

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a powerful air pump the air can be completely exhausted, supposing such a process could be borne by the patient, or exhausted to any extent thought desirable, a vacuum gauge indicating the amount of exhaustion. In the case of nervous disease of the leg, to take that as an example, the process is somewhat as follows. The patient being placed in the large receiver, the leg is put in a smaller receiver made air tight, and connected with an air pump by a suction pipe. The air being partially exhausted from the large receiver, the smaller one is then deprived of its air to such a degree as will cause a flow of blood to the surface as in ordinary cupping. The electricity, is then applied in a very ingenious manner, being generated by a powerful Kidder battery, so regulated as to give whatever strength is thought advisable. Local application can be made without the patient entering the large receiver, and the process can be applied to any part of the body by arrangements suitable to the part to be operated upon. The inventor invites an examination of his invention by medical practitioners, and asserts that his method does not conflict with the views of any school of medicine, but is intended to simplify and render more effectual the use of electricity in those cases in which it is supposed to be beneficial.—*Montreal Herald, May 28, 1867.*

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

We have been favoured with an inspection of Dr. M. H. Utley's patent vacuo-vacua electro-medical apparatus, which for ingenuity of construction and elaborate workmanship, is well worthy of attention. We do not presume to speak of its merits in the cure of the various "ills" that flesh is heir to,"—those we must leave to the afflicted who have been benefitted thereby. The apparatus is arranged in the following manner: The main body, or large receiver, is made in two parts, and is capable of holding the entire body of the patient, who is seated on a chair, his or her neck fitted into a flexible india-rubber aperture. While in this position a sub-receiver, when required, is pneumatically adjusted to a limb or any other portion of the body. An india-rubber hood is drawn over the head, and is secured to the ring that encircles the neck of the patient, leaving the face and the breathing-organs entirely free, so that the patient can converse; then by the action of an air-pump, a partial vacuum is created in the large receiver, thereby removing the atmospheric pressure from all parts of the body, the head alone excepted. The exact amount of tension is indicated by a mercurial vacuum-gauge outside the large receiver. By

thus partially removing the atmospheric pressure uniformly from all parts of the body, the blood and nervo-vital fluid is made to flow more freely, particularly to the outer surface, thereby removing internal congestion, filling the capillary vessels, conveying nutritive fluids, equably throughout the system, and removing all waste and dead matter, and restoring vitality. In addition to the large receiver, a limb, such as an arm or leg or any portion of the body, can by means of sub-vacuum receivers or cups be self-adjusted by the patient, and the air is then, by means of a smaller air-pump partially extracted, thus subjecting a much greater pressure to the parts immediately to be acted on than could with safety be borne by the whole body. The consequence is, that the blood and nervo-vital fluid flows more freely to the diseased portions. Electricity is then conveyed to the sub-receiver, and hence to the affected parts of the body by means of a six-coil Kidder electromagnetic battery, from which fifteen qualities of electric currents are generated. These currents differ in tension and degree, thereby imparting a great and important nervo-stimulant in a perfectly scientific manner, and at the same time opening all the congested avenues to the free circulation of the little vessels that supply the vital principles of life. It is a well-known

fact, not only to the medical practitioner, but to every enlightened mind, that the blood-vessels which permeate every part of the human system, are the vehicles which convey the nutritive atoms to the entire body. Every bone, muscle, nerve, artery, vein, gland, and membrane must or ought to have a due supply of nutrition daily, or they become starved, weakened, and diseased. This necessary supply is never arrested, except by a defective circulation of the blood. Dr. Utley is of opinion that three-fourths of all diseases are the direct results of internal congestions. There is nothing dangerous, disagreeable, or painful in the application of this novel mode of treatment. It is said there are many cases in which cures may be effected by the use of the auxiliary receivers, in conjunction with electricity. We call attention to the Doctor's advertisement, and can recommend all suffering from neuralgia and partial paralysis to see the apparatus and judge for themselves. The Doctor has abundant testimonies in favour of his particular treatment. —*Daily News, June 3rd. 1867.*

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